

## Governor's Annual Message.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., JAN. 2, 1877.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—At the beginning of a new year, and of a new century in our country's history, you have assembled as the Legislative Branch of the State Government, to dedicate yourselves anew to the various duties and responsibilities with which you have been entrusted.

Conscious, as you are, of the magnitude and importance of these trusts, and of the wisdom and labor required to administer them with impartial justice, it is confidently believed that you will be found not wanting in a proper conception of what the exigencies of the times demand, nor in the courage necessary to enact such laws as will be sufficient to protect the interests of every citizen of the State, and to enforce that which is right under any and all circumstances.

I may be permitted to express the hope that your session will be characterized by harmony, wise counsel and generous charity, and that your labors will so promote the general welfare as to entitle you to the blessings of God, and to the gratitude of the people you represent.

At no previous period have the necessities of the State more thoroughly demanded prudent, careful and economical legislation, and I entertain no doubt but that the prudence, prudence and economy that marked the proceedings of your last session, will be rigidly adhered to during the present. The practical experience which you have in conducting legislative business, will enable you to proceed at once intelligently with the work before you.

It is with feelings of profound pleasure that I congratulate you on the domestic and social prosperity and tranquility of our beloved State. During the recent exciting political canvass, comparative peace and good order prevailed. No disturbance was reported that was not promptly met and suppressed by the local authorities, nor has it been charged that any citizen of the State refused to submit to, or in any way resisted, the authority of any civil officer. So far as I am advised, not a single disturbance occurred on the day of election; and at no time since the organization of the State Government, have the people been more peaceful, quiet and law abiding.

While the past seasons have not been as favorable as could have been desired, and the crop has been comparatively small, yet the husbandman and the farmer have received a reasonable reward for their labor, and good health, the greatest of earthly blessings, has generally prevailed. No epidemic, or malignant form of disease, has appeared in our midst. For these, and other blessings, we should, as a people, be filled with reverent thankfulness to "Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift."

In compliance with my constitutional duty, and to aid in directing your attention to matters which require consideration, I submit a summary of the condition of the State, and its various institutions, accompanied by the recommendation of such measures as seem to me necessary and expedient.

## THE PUBLIC REVENUES.

The Reports of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer will show the finances of the State to be in a most satisfactory condition. At the present date, the Reports not having been completed to the close of the past year, it is impossible to give in full the transactions of the two Departments. But at an early day, I will transmit to you the Reports of the officers named, containing a complete statement of the operations of their respective Departments during the year 1876.

When you met in regular session, in January, 1876, the warrants of the State were sold on the streets of Jackson at from 80 to 85 cents on the dollar. In January, 1875, sales were made by public officers at 73 cents, and in July, at 85 cents. A careful calculation shows the average price of warrants, during 1875, to have been 84 cents. During your session, the value of the paper of the State rose to 95 cents. Shortly afterwards, and during the dull months of summer, when there were few taxes to pay, and but little occasion for dealings, of any kind, the price of the paper of the State fell to 97 cents, and remained at that figure until about the first of November, when it rose to 99 cents. Since the last named date, the paper of the State, although nominally at one cent below par, has really been worth dollar for dollar.

This satisfactory result is due to the wisdom and prudence of your legislation in 1876, to the public confidence felt in the administration of the affairs of the Government, and to the spirit of retrenchment and economy that pervades every department of the State, and through you the people of every section of the State, upon the present prosperous condition of our finances, and upon the satisfactory report which the public servants are enabled to make of their stewardship.

The following figures will give you a tolerably fair idea of the transactions of the financial branch of the State government, from the first day of January, 1876, to the dates mentioned:

Disbursements by warrants from January 1st to December 16th \$507,816.55  
The disbursements for the remainder of the year will not exceed, say, 40,000.00

Making total disbursements, 1876 \$547,816.55

In 1875, from January 1st to December 31st, the disbursements by warrants were, (as per Auditor's report, January 1st, 1876, p. 2.) \$1,430,192.00

From this last named sum, should be deducted, say, 300,000.00

Being bonds and interest on State debt paid in 1875 \$1,130,192.00

Showing that the disbursements in 1875 exceeded those of 1876, by the sum of \$582,375.45, the excess being greater than the entire disbursements during the year 1876.

During 1876, to Dec. 15th, there was received into the State Treasury, the sum of 663,259.00

To this sum, must be added (taxes of 1876, not reported to Dec. 15th,) say, 275,000.00

Making the receipts for 1876 \$938,259.00

The total average of the State is \$95,097,480.00

Total valuation of same, \$95,097,480.00

State tax on same, 623,371.00

Total valuation of personally, 1876 \$35,702,040.00

State tax on same, 232,675

(The counties of Alcorn, Greene, Marion and Monroe, are not embraced in the valuation of personally above given, the Assessment Rolls from those counties having been returned for correction, and not yet re-returned to the Auditor.)

The subjoined statement will show, at a glance, some of the substantial results accomplished by your session of 1876:

Disbursements by Warrants in 1875 and 1876, (to Dec. 15th,) with decrease for 1876.

DEPARTMENT. 1875. 1876. DECREASE 1875.

Legislative \$118,624.39 \$100,854.73 \$17,769.66

Executive 330,025.98 30,340.69 3,606.61

Library 33,917.39 1,888.73 2,640.14

Ex. Com. Fund, 10,000.00 4,400.00 5,600.00

Deaf & Dumb 25,000.00 18,350.00 6,650.00

Blind Ins. 66,446.20 29,489.75 37,476.45

Printing 50,803.02 21,680.05 29,122.97

Lunatic Asylum 50,000.00 68,730.00 28,730.00

Com. Immigration 5,216.65 440.13 4,776.52

Express & Postage 2,559.01 1,718.42 840.59

Com. for Passage 34,588.03 14,531.65 20,056.38

Militia 5,000.00 5,000.00

Total \$573,939.45 \$260,047.60 \$313,891.85

In the disbursements for 1876 \$3,408.80 for printing, and \$18,000 for the Penitentiary, embraced in above statement, were appropriated to pay deficiencies in those departments for 1875.

In 1876, you levied, for State purposes, a tax of 64 mills on the \$1,000 of property. In 1872, the levy was 30 per cent, greater than the levy for 1876; in 1873, 92 per cent, greater; in 1874, 115 per cent, greater, and in 1875, 42 per cent, greater. So it will be seen that the tax-payers have directly and sensibly experienced the practical results of the economy inaugurated by your session of last year.

The foregoing furnishes a stronger commentary than can any words, and shows the result of substantial and visible retrenchment and economy under the wise and judicious legislation of last winter. Not a Department has suffered since you met in January, 1876, for means to meet its necessary expenses, yet the cost of administering the different branches of the Government was, in 1876, less than one half of what it was in 1875.

During 1876, to the 1st day of December, the State paid the sum of \$137,400 of her bonded debt, and \$11,824 interest on the same. Certificates of indebtedness, to amount of \$122,504, were cancelled during the same period. Auditor's warrants were outstanding to November 30th, 1876, to the amount of \$590,388.52, of which \$227,718.36 were Insurance warrants, deposit, and \$155,269.77 were known as Railroad warrants. (T. C. Ripley and N. O. J. & G. N. R. Rs.) which were cancelled by the State Treasurer, and the balance of \$197,399.39, which the State Treasurer was enjoined from cancelling. Injunction suits, in relation thereto, are still pending. Amount due Chickasaw School Fund, on the 1st day of December, 1876, was \$314,743.23; to same date, interest on said debt to amount of \$46,509.04 had been paid, leaving \$20,671.86 of interest due on the day named.

## Indebtedness of the State.

The following was the Indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of December, 1876:

Due Chickasaw School Fund, \$814,743.23	23
Due Interest on same, 20,671.86	86
Due Common School Fund, 878,572.67	67
Due Interest on same, (Distributive), 65,327.63	63
Warrants Outstanding, 590,388.52	52
Certificates of Indebtedness, 26,882.00	00
Bonds Due Jan. 1, 1877, \$307,650	50
" " " 1, 1879, 149,900	00
" " " 1, 1896, 237,150	00
Interest on Bonds, January 1, 1877, 32,189.50	50
Railroad Tax, for Distribution, 8,579.35	35
Interest on Insurance Deposits, 14,476.61	61
Interest on Bonds, (not yet audited), 84,736.00	00

Total amount Indebtedness, \$3,226,847.43

From the foregoing, should be deducted the following amounts:

Chickasaw School Fund and Common School Fund, debts upon which the State is only required to pay interest, (less \$60,926.21, on latter, in U. S. Bonds, counted below as balance in Treasury,) \$1,632,359.69	69
Cash balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1876, 308,582.55	55
Warrants in Treasury owned by State, and included in Outstanding Warrants, 185,269.77	77

Total Deductions, \$2,126,242.21

Leaving as the Indebtedness of the State proper, December 1st, 1876, the sum of, \$1,100,605.22

For a more detailed statement of the Finances of the State, I refer to the Annual Reports of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, which will be shortly transmitted to you.

## Revenue Agent.

On the 19th of April last, I appointed John H. Echols, of Hinds county, as Revenue Agent, under the Act of April 15th, 1876, entitled "An Act to appoint an Agent to investigate frauds and collect revenues due the State, counties and levee boards of the State." The gentleman named is peculiarly fitted for the important position. To great industry he adds many years of valuable experience in duties connected with the financial affairs of the State. Mr. Echols entered at once upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by the Act mentioned. He has had statements made, and has re-examined all the accounts and settlements made under what is known as the Abatement Act of 1875. He has made a specialty of matters connected with sales of lands for taxes, and has been enabled to correct many erroneous sales, and to accumulate much valuable information in regard to the collection of taxes on lands held by the State.

For a statement of the transactions of the Revenue Agent, and suggestions in regard to needed changes in the laws on the subjects pertaining to his office, I respectfully refer to the Report of that officer, which will be transmitted to you.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Since your last session, Hon. Thomas S. Gathright, having been appointed to the Presidency of the "State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas," has resigned the position of State Superintendent of Public Education, a position which he had filled for nearly five months with distinguished credit to himself and to the State. On the 17th day of August last, I appointed Hon. Joseph B. Caldwell, of Lauderdale county, to the position made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Gathright. Dr. B. entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st day of September. A gentleman of intelligence and refinement, peculiarly fitted for the position, under his management the Department of Education is conducted with ability and satisfaction.

The system of Public Education has become a part of our State Government, and in every section the people seem to be alive to the importance of free and liberal education for the youth of both races. Few, if any, obstacles are interposed by any class of our citizens, and soon, it is confidently believed, the Free School System of Mississippi will compare favorably with that of older, richer and more advanced States.

The following statistics for 1876, will prove of interest:

Total number of educable children in State:  
White males, 84,972  
" females, 79,946—164,918  
Colored males, 89,907  
" females, 100,271—190,078

Total number in schools: 354,996

White, 76,026

Colored, 90,178—166,204

Average monthly enrolment in schools:

White, 65,384

Colored, 68,580—133,964

Number of teachers employed:

White, 2,128

Colored, 1,233—3,361

Receipts for scholastic year, from 50 counties reported, (exclusive of Universities and Normal Schools) \$441,422.50

Expenditures for scholastic year, from 50 counties reported, (exclusive of Universities and Normal Schools) \$417,760.27

Average number of days taught, during scholastic year, in schools outside incorporated cities and towns, is 80.

Average monthly salary paid teachers, as reported in 50 counties, is, white, \$45.00, colored, \$39.55.

The State Universities and Normal Schools are reported to be in a flourishing condition. The number of students in attendance at the University of Mississippi is at present 114; in Normal Department of Tougaloo University, 112, and in Preparatory Department, 109; in the Normal School at Holly Springs, 70. The two latter are schools for colored students.

## Alcorn University.

I am glad to be able to state that Alcorn University bids fair to become what its founders designed it to be, to wit: a first-class University for the education of the colored youth of Mississippi. The University has had a

chequered career. I hardly need mention to you its condition when you convened in session last January, for it was well known. Mismanagement and other causes had left it almost a wreck, a University only in name. Parents had become disheartened, and many of them had withdrawn their sons; discipline had become so lax as to be almost powerless in restraining students from evil practices; the college classes had become badly deranged, and, in some instances, entirely broken up; valuable property had been destroyed or stolen—everything was in a state of confusion, or worse. Feeling a warm and deep interest in its welfare and success, I appointed a Board of Trustees composed of gentlemen who I was assured felt a like interest in Alcorn University.

On the 20th day of July last, I tendered the position of President to Hon. H. R. Revels, feeling confident that he, above all others, could place the University upon a prosperous footing. Dr. R. accepted, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. The result has been most satisfactory and gratifying. The full term opened on the 15th day of September, and there are now 50 students in attendance, with the prospect of, perhaps, double that number at the opening of the winter term, now near at hand. The change of management has restored confidence, and there is no reason to know to me why the Institution should not, ere long, number its students by hundreds. The expense to each student per week for tuition, boarding, washing, fuel and lights, need not exceed \$1.35. Scores of young men may be enabled to prosecute their studies within its walls whose poverty would otherwise shut them out. The strictest regard is now paid to the cultivation of good morals and habits in the students, and the Faculty, earnestly striving to profit by past sad experience, are leaving nothing undone to surround the young men with such influences as will tend to their moral elevation. The marked good deportment of the students, together with the warm commendations of the leading citizens of the vicinity, leads me to believe that the Institution has before it a bright and successful career.

The State Superintendent of Public Education informs me that he experiences much difficulty in obtaining from county Superintendents the official reports required by law. Some legislation may be needed to compel a compliance with the law. It is very important that the reports be furnished within the time fixed.

The State Superintendent also informed me that he finds great confusion exists in the minds of County Superintendents, Teachers and Trustees, and even of many legal gentlemen, as to the precise import of some enactments in relation to the free school system. The ground of such diversity and confusion should certainly be removed, in so far as they are due to the defects of legislation. It is exceedingly important that the Public School System of the State should be thoroughly organized upon a basis that will commend it to the confidence and affection of our entire population. The hope is entertained that very much can thus be accomplished by wise legislation, repealing what is defective, incorporating what may be deemed beneficial, and then consolidating the whole into a few simple statutes, clearly defining the rights, powers and duties of all concerned. I commend this subject to your most thoughtful and patient consideration.

Our prosperity and greatness as a State, and happiness as a people, depend upon the free and liberal education of the youth of both races; and every effort calculated to improve the means and opportunities of education should receive from me most cheerful encouragement and substantial support.

## THE STATE'S CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

It is with no little pleasure I report to you that the Charitable Institutions of the State are in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition.

## The Lunatic Asylum.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, shows that the past year was the most successful that that Institution under its present management; that more patients were accommodated than in any year since 1869, and that, too, relatively with a smaller outlay of money. The Appropriation for 1875, to meet current expenses, was \$72,000, all of which sum was drawn and expended. The Appropriation for 1876 was \$60,000. Notwithstanding the appropriation was one-sixth less, the number of patients was, as well managed in 1876, that not only was the sum of \$60,000 sufficient, but the entire appropriation, I am informed, was not expended. During the past year, there were more recoveries and fewer deaths comparatively than during any preceding year, and notwithstanding the walls were crowded beyond their legitimate capacity, there were no accidents or calamities.

The following statement shows the number of patients, etc., on the 31st December:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number in Asylum, 1876	167	169	336
Number at beginning of 1876	157	167	324
Admitted during year	64	21	85
Discharged recovered during year	28	14	42
Discharged improved during year	8	1	9
Died during year	17	7	24

At your last session, you made an appropriation of \$8,730 for roofing and protecting the unfinished wing of the Asylum. This work has been completed, and the money was very judiciously expended under direction of the Board of Trustees. Many applications for the admission of patients have been referred lately on account of the want of accommodation. The new wing will accommodate between eighty and one hundred. I recommend that you make the necessary appropriation for the purpose, and that the Trustees be authorized to have the wing completed and furnished at the earliest practicable moment. In its present condition, it is of no service, and the money heretofore expended on it is so much dead capital. Humanity requires that the State should do all in its power to provide and care for its unfortunate insane.

## Institute for the Blind.

Since the opening of the present session, October 1st, 21 pupils have been received at the Institute for the Blind. The average attendance during the past year, was 28. Of this number, 13 were white females, 10 white males, and 5 colored males. No provision has been made for the admission of colored females. I recommend such legislation as may be necessary to provide for the reception of this class of blind pupils. Out of the sum of \$8,000, appropriated at your last session for the support of this Institution during 1876, about \$3,000 were used to pay an outstanding debt, which had been carried over from year to year for several years. That diversion of the annual appropriation made an additional sum of about \$2,500 necessary to meet the current expenses of the past year, which the State Treasurer, by order of the State Board of Finance, was authorized to advance, re-imbursement himself out of the appropriation for 1877. The main building of the Institute is in a very dilapidated condition. A year or two hence, it will not be habitable, without a large amount of money expended in repairs. Even then, the policy of watching an old building at heavy expense, to say the least of it, doubtful. I call your attention to this subject, and recommend such legislation as to you may seem proper in the premises.

## Institution for Deaf Mutes.

The number of pupils in attendance at the Institution for Deaf Mutes, during the past year, was 40. The average attendance was 35. There were 24 pupils in attendance on the 20th of December, with a good prospect of an increase during the winter months. Dr. Carter, who was Principal for many years, and managed the affairs of the Institution with eminent success, resigned during the past summer. The Board of Trustees elected Prof. Chas. H. Talbot to fill the vacancy. Prof. T. is a gentleman of experience, and under his management the Institution is sustaining its reputation as a first-class school for Mutes. At the beginning of the past year, this Institution was encumbered with a debt of near \$2,000, which it had been carrying over from year to year. This debt was paid out of the annual appropriation for 1876, which caused a deficiency. As in the case of the Institute for the Blind, the State Treasurer was authorized to advance the sum

necessary to meet current expenses, and re-imburse him self out of the appropriation for 1877. This was thought to be better for the State than to borrow the money, which would increase the amount. I recommend that separate appropriations be made to pay the deficiencies thus created in the two Institutions, so that their affairs will not hereafter be embarrassed by debts hanging over them from year to year. I also recommend that the Board of Trustees be authorized to employ some physician by the year for the Institute for Deaf Mutes. Dr. Carter did the medical practice during the period he was Principal. It is now necessary to employ a physician.

The State has made ample provision for the education of its blind and deaf and dumb, but I am informed by the Principals of the two Institutions that many pupils are prevented from attending on account of the inability of their parents or friends to pay traveling charges from their homes to the State Capitol. I recommend such legislation as may be deemed proper to enable the indigent blind and deaf and dumb youth to reach the Institutions. The sum required in the aggregate would be small, and some provision might be made by which the State or counties would furnish transportation upon satisfactory proof that the parents or friends were not able to do so.

For a detailed statement of the operations of the Charitable Institutions, during the past year, their needs and wants, I refer you to the Annual Reports of Superintendents and Boards of Trustees, which will be transmitted to you.

## THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

On the 20th day of December, there were in the State Penitentiary 711 convicts, 83 white and 628 colored. Between the 30th day of November, 1876, the date of the Annual Report, to November 30th, 1876, there were received 445 convicts, 159 are within the walls, and 552 outside. 7 whites and 61 colored effected their escape during the past year. The health of the convicts, both inside and outside the walls, has been good. The hospital average inside during the past year was about 10, most of which were chronic cases, the diseases having been contracted previous to admission. Only four deaths occurred among the convicts inside the walls during the year. There are 200 cells in the Penitentiary, of which only 174 are serviceable.

In accordance with the act of April 15th, 1876, the Inspectors, on the 9th day of June, leased the Penitentiary convicts, buildings and property, to Messrs. Jones S. Hamilton and John L. Hebron, on the following terms, to wit: The lessees bind themselves to feed, clothe and maintain the convicts, to furnish them with medicine, medical attendance and proper care and treatment when sick, to pay all expenses of conveying them to the Penitentiary, of guarding, etc., all rewards for escapes, including advertising, jail fees, charges for returning, etc., to employ and pay all necessary officers, superintendents and guards, excepting the State Superintendent, and for all convicts over 140 in number, to pay the State the sum of \$1.10 per head per month, dating as to each convict from the day he shall come into their hands, said payment to be made annually, on the 1st day of June 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880. The lessees entered into bond for the faithful performance of their contract, as provided in the Act.

On the 9th day of November, in pursuance of authority granted to them by the said act of April 15th, the lessees of the Penitentiary entered into a contract with E. Richardson, a sub-lessee under Messrs. French and Jones, the latter of whom held certain convicts under a contract made with the Inspectors under the act of February 26th, 1875. Under the contract between E. Richardson and Messrs. Hamilton and Hebron, Richardson retains possession of all the convicts held by him as sub-lessee of E. and J., up to the 1st day of January, 1878, the number being 150, and no reduction to be made on account of escapes, etc. R. releases to said H. and J. his right to insist upon specific performance of the contract under which F. and J. hold beyond the said 1st day of January, 1878, at which date he is to deliver said convicts to Messrs. H. and J.

On the 30th day of December, 1876, Messrs. Hamilton and Hebron, lessees, entered into a contract with Messrs. French and Jones, who held under the act of February 26th, 1875, by which contract Messrs. F. and J. surrendered to Messrs. H. and J. all the convicts which the former were in possession of under said act. At present all the convicts of the State, excepting the 150 in possession of E. Richardson, as above stated, are embraced in the contract of June 9th, between the Inspectors and Lessees.

As authorized by the act of February 20th, 1875, I instructed, on the 17th day of August last, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary to visit Washington and other counties where convicts are worked, and make an inspection of the food, clothing and general treatment of the convicts in possession of Messrs. French and Jones or of others holding under them. The Superintendent made a careful and thorough inspection. He found the number of convicts held under the lease of F. and J. to be 321, stationed on ten different plantations in Washington, Issaquena, Coahoma and Bolivar counties. He found all the convicts furnished with proper medical attention when sick, and generally well fed and well clothed. The guarding of the convicts was found to be efficient and satisfactory. The convicts were well so, to much complaint and uneasiness in the neighborhood where they are stationed. It has a tendency to corrupt the morals of a community, besides subjecting citizens to insults and outrages. The contract with Messrs. French and Jones requires them to furnish sufficient guards, their appointment to be approved by the State Superintendent. This requirement, I am informed, has been entirely ignored by Messrs. F. and J.

## Inspectors of the Penitentiary.

The act of April 15th, to provide for leasing the Penitentiary, appoints the Inspectors as Commissioners to make the lease. Section 12 abolishes the office upon the closing of the contract; but section 11 seems to continue the Inspectors in office as Commissioners, and empowers them with certain duties in the event the bond of the lessees shall become insolvent or insufficient. As the lease has been perfected, and the Commissioners have no duties to discharge except in the condition named, I recommend that the office of Inspector or Commissioners be abolished altogether, and that the duties required of them by section 11, be devolved upon the State Superintendent. The latter resides at the State Capitol, and the duties can be discharged at less expense to the State.

## MILITIA.

The Constitution, (Article IX, Section 2,) is in the following words: "The Legislature shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the Militia, and for paying the same;" and Section 3 made it the duty of the first Legislature to make such laws as shall be necessary to immediately create an effective Militia in this State." Chapter 46, of the Code, provides for the enrollment and organization. During the present administration, no necessity has existed for the services of the State Militia. The civil power has at all times been sufficient to enforce law and preserve the public peace. But even had there been any necessity for organizing the Militia, I was powerless to do anything, as the Legislature made no provision for that purpose. I trust there will be no necessity in the future—but I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the Constitution and laws on the subject, for such action as to you may seem proper.

There are many State Arms in the hands of private individuals, which, at different times, were distributed to officers of the Militia by my predecessors. Some legislation is necessary to compel parties to surrender these arms, most of the efforts heretofore taken to accomplish that object having failed. The Adjutant-General of the State reports to me that he has succeeded, through the assistance of Gen. Will T. Martin, in securing in Adams county 100 breech-loading altered Springfield Rifle Muskets,

packed in boxes in good order, 29 loose guns rusted, a considerable lot of accoutrements. These arms and accoutrements are stored in Natchez, subject to my order. Forty-one guns and bayonets are yet in the possession of citizens, who refuse to surrender them to the Agent appointed by me. 63 boxes of arms, 47 boxes of ammunition, and 8 boxes of harnesses, deposited in the United States camp at Jackson in 1875, by order of Governor Ames, were recently moved by the Adjutant-General to the Capitol Armory, and there stored, the U. S. officer in command having given notice that the post at Jackson had been abolished, and the government buildings ordered to be sold.

## REGISTRATION.

During the recent canvass in this State, the registration of voters was unusually large. In only one count